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PENDING CLAIMS AFTER ENTRY OF THE AMENDMENTS

- 10. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a Bcl-2-associated disease cell comprising obtaining a first polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second polynucleotide under intracellular conditions, mixing the first polynucleotide with a neutral phospholipid to form a composition comprising a polynucleotide/phospholipid association, and administering said association to said Bcl-2-associated disease cell to inhibit the proliferation of said disease cell, wherein said cell has a t(14;18) translocation, and wherein the second polynucleotide comprises at least 8 bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA.
- 11. The method of claim 10, wherein the cell is a cancer cell.
- 12. The method of claim 11, wherein said cancer cell is a follicular lymphoma cell.
- 13. The method of claim 10, wherein said first polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide having a length of between about 8 and about 50 bases.
- 14. The method of claim 10, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.
- 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the liposome encapsulates the first polynucleotide.

- The method of claim 10, wherein said administering takes place in an animal. 16.
- 17. The method of claim 16, wherein said animal is a human.
- The method of claim 17, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in a 18. volume of 0.50-10.0 ml per dose.
- The method of claim 17, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in an 19. amount of from about 5 to about 30 mg polynucleotide per m².
- 20. The method of claim 19, wherein said composition is administered three times per week for eight weeks.
- A method of inhibiting proliferation of a Bcl-2-associated disease cell having a t(14;18) 21. translocation comprising:
 - obtaining an oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and (a) complementary to at least 8 consecutive bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA;
 - (b) mixing the oligonucleotide with a neutral phospholipid to form a neutral oligonucleotide/phospholipid association; and
 - administering said association to said Bcl-2-associated disease cell to inhibit the (c) proliferation of said disease cell.

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- 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the cell is a cancer cell.
- The method of claim 22, wherein said cancer cell is a follicular lymphoma cell. 23.

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- The method of claim 21, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid. 24.
- 25. The method of claim 24, wherein the liposome encapsulates the polynucleotide.
- The method of claim 21, wherein said administering takes place in an animal. 26.
- 27. The method of claim 26, wherein said animal is a human.
- The method of claim 27, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in a 28. volume of 0.50-10.0 ml per dose.
- The method of claim 27, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in an 29. amount of from about 5 to about 30 mg polynucleotide per m².
- The method of claim 29, wherein said composition is administered three times per week 30. for eight weeks.
- The method of claim 14, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids. 44.

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- A composition comprising a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions and a neutral phospholipid associated with said first polynucleotide, to form a Bcl-2 polynucleotide/neutral phospholipid association, wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.
- 58. The composition of claim 57, wherein said first polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide having a length of between about 8 and about 50 bases.
- 59. The composition of claim 57, wherein the first polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA.
- 60. The composition of claim 59, wherein the polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide comprising the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).
- 61. The composition of claim 57, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.
- 62. The composition of claim 61, wherein the first polynucleotide is encapsulated in the liposome.

- The composition of claim 57, wherein the lipid is a phosphatidylcholine, a 63. phosphatidylglycerol, or a phosphatidylethanolamine.
- 64. The composition of claim 63, wherein the lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylcholine.
- 65. A composition comprising an expression construct that encodes a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions, wherein said construct is under the control of a promoter that is active in eukaryotic cells and associated with a neutral phospholipid, wherein said first polynucleotide comprises least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.
- A neutral phopholipid oligonucleotide association comprising a neutral phospholipid 66. associated with an antisense oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA, wherein said translation initiation site comprises the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).
- 67. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, wherein the oligonucleotide has the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).
- The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, comprising a liposome formed 68. from the lipid.

- 69. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 68, wherein the oligonucleotide is encapsulated in the liposome.
- 70. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, wherein the lipid is a phosphatidylcholine, a phosphatidylglycerol, or a phosphatidylethanolamine.
- 71. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 70, wherein the lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylcholine.
- 72. A composition comprising a neutral phospholipid associated with an expression construct that encodes an oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to at least 8 bases of the translation initiation site of Bel-2 mRNA, wherein the construct is under the control of a promoter that is active in eukaryotic cells.
- 73. The composition of claim 57, wherein said first polynucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.
- 74. The composition of claim 61, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.
- 75. The composition of claim 65, comprising a liposome formed from said neutral lipid.

- 76. The composition association of claim 75, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.
- The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, wherein said first 77. oligonucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.
- The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 68, wherein said liposome consists 78. essentially of neutral lipids.
- The composition of claim 72, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid. 79.
- The composition of claim 79, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids. 80.
- 81. A composition comprising a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions and a primary phosphatide associated with said first polynucleotide, wherein said primary phosphatide is a neutral phospholipid, and wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), and wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.
- The composition of claim 81, comprising a liposome formed from the primary 82. phosphatide.

- 83. The composition of claim 82, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.
- 84. The composition association of claim 81, wherein said first polynucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.
- 85. The composition of claim 57, wherein said at least 8 nucleotides are consecutive nucleotides.
- 86. The composition of any one of claims 57, 65, 72 or 81, further comprising a charged phospholipid.
- 87. The composition of claim 86, wherein the charged phospholipid is a positively charged phospholipid.
- 88. The method of claim 10 or 21, further comprising a charged phospholipid.
- 89. The method of claim 88, wherein the charged phospholipid is a positively charged phospholipid.
- 90. The neutral lipid association of claim 66, further comprising positively and negatively charged phospholipids.
- 91. The method of claim 10, wherein said first polynucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.

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The method of claim 21, wherein said first oligonucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide. 92.

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The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 31, wherein said first 93. oligonucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.